THE CANAL TROUBLE.

Debate in the Assembly and Senate Yesterday.

CONSIDERATION OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Speaker McGuire Contends for His Rights.

"A UNITED AND HAPPY FAMILY."

Interviews with Canal Contractors and Members of "The Ring."

THE INVESTIGATION IDEA VERY POPULAR.

Advent of Attorney General Pratt at Albany.

FEARS AND FOREBODINGS.

ALBANY, March 24, 1875. The arrival of Attorney General Pratt in Albany to-night has given rise to considerable speculation. The bombshell against the Canal Ring having exploded, and its effects being apparen among a host of politicians and officials, people anturally inquire as to the next move on the chess board. Nothing is talked of in Albany but the effect of Governor Tilden's attack upon the Canal Ring. Discussion as to fraud and raids upon the Treasury occupy almost the entire time of our legislators. To-night the nams of the Delavan House and other hotels are filled with hosts of politiciaus in earnest conversation on the situation. The Capitol building to-day was entirely occupied in a consideration of fraud and punishment of officials. The Executive Chamber was filled with friends of the Governor, who talked on fraud.

To-morrow's business must develop a similar train of interesting study. Attorney General Pratt having arrived suddenly, inferences are drawn that legal ste,s will immediately be taken against members of the ring. Under the civil remedy bills just passed through the Legislature wide lati. tude and powers are given for the prosecution of these suits. Where the first blow will fall has no: yet been developed. Orders of arrest and attachments against property may be issued as primary movements. Governor Tilden's message these alleged robberies. Many hold places at present whose duties have brought them into close connection with canal interests. Among them are the State Engineer, the Canal Board, the Canal Commissioners, division engineers and superintendents on the lines of the canals. They belong to both the republican and democratic parties. A prominent member of the Canal Ring remarked to-night, "There is one official, and if he has peached on us we will go for him." Those words indicate that fears are entertained as to the work-

ings of an informer.

The tournament in the Senate and Assembly on the Governor's Message in relation to the caual trands commenced to-day, and the "Kilkenny cat" fight predicted by some did not take place. A remarkable unanimity of sentiment was expressed. All agreed on the material point that if frauds had been commisted a speedy investigation and conseevent punispment must be the result.

TONE OF THE DEBATS. Throughout the debate there was great respect exhibited toward the Governor and his views. Novody, either democrat or republican, seemed to enter upon that dangerous experiment of impugning his motives. Distant hints on this point were thrown out in the able speech made by Speaker McGuire, but nothing of a directly definite character stated.

OPENING THE BALL.

At naif-past eleven o'clock, after the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Faulkner, of Livingatone, offered his resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee of five to up his substitute, naming the committee, and directing the Attorney General to commence proceedings immediately against those who may be implicated in the frauds.

THE PREROGATIVES OF SPRAKER M'GUIRE. That part of the substitute offered by Mr. Davis in which he proposed that the House should name the committee instead of Speaker McCuire, caused an exhibition of considerable feeling. Mr. T. C. Campbell, one of the gentlemen named to act on

the committee instead of Speaker McCuire, caused an exhibition of considerable feeling. Mr. T. C. Campbell, one of the gentlemen named to act on the investigation, energetically objected, and said that he had every confidence in the presiding officer of the House.

Mr. Alvord here made a short speech in advocacy of speedy action. Friend or toe, State official or contractor, if guilty should meet with swift punishment. After some parlismentary wrangling the House then resolved taself into Committee of the Whole for consideration of the message and resolutions, with Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New York, in the chair.

Mrst took the floor. His speech was full of exhortation as to the necessity of speedy examination into the allegations made by Governor Tilden against Canal Commissioners, the Casal Board and contractors. He land particular stress upon the point that these parties had been charged with gigantic robberies, year after year, by which they have controlled the politics of the State. If the frauds had been brought for malicious and personal purposes let them find it out, between the cartefully into the evidence. He (the Speaker) wanted a thorough investigation, mot an investigation in the name or for the benefit of any clique or individual. It had been reported to him by soine irnends of the Governor that the geztleman did not want an inquiry. He would do Governor Tilden the justice to say that he discredited this report. Mr. McGuire then called attention to a statement made by Mr. Dayis that he (the Speaker) did not wish to appoint the committee of investigation. That was true; but the conversation in which the subject came up occurred in private, and ought not to have been repeated on the floor of the Assembly. At the Governor's house a cancus was probably held, when one or two gentlemen named this investigating committee. He was not afrant to speak out the contingence of his heart upon all questions. He could not be classed in the category of a sneak. He thought he possessed honesty and courage enough to en

DAVIS AND MOUTRE—A PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

When Mr. Davis came to fire off his specon—
which ho is understood to have been piecaring
for the last two months—he levelled some of his
remarks in response to Speaker Magnito. He
thinde-ed out excitedly that he had never been
interested, directly or indirectly, in canal contracts, and would not undertake to answer the
"mean, low insinuations" of Speaker McGuire.
This utterance brought Mr. Alvord to his feet. He
tose to a point of order on the invaliding exprestions used by Davis. The Chairman reprimended
Davis, and directed him to keep within the line of
parliamentary couriesy.

There was a large crowd of spectators in the
Benate as well as in the House. Senator Ray occonsidering the Message. Senator Jacobs was the
buty apeaker to-day. He occupied the attention
of the Senate for about two heers, and made a
ordinant and telling speech. His arraignment of the
lana Ring was a masseriy effort. He argued that DAVIS AND H'QUIRE-A PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

be, not only were private gentlemen snorn of what-ever reputation for honesty they may have hith-erto enjoyed, but persons, many too many per-sons, migh in odicial life, would share a similar inte. He read several of the contracts monitoned in the Governor's Message. From these he de-duced conclusions that the Division Engineer, the State, Engineer, and Canal Commissioner, the

erto enjoyed, but persons, many, too many persons, min in odical lile, would share a similar nate. He read several of the contracts monitoned in the Governor's Message. From these he deduced conclusions that the Division Engineer, the state Engineer and Ganal Commissioners be adjudged guilty of the highest crimes. Mr. Jacobs was well forthled with data, and seemed fully conversant with the subject tuder discussion.

At the conclusion of its speech it was presumed that some of the republican senators would follow, but further discussion was adjourned over until to-morrow, on motion of Senator Fox.

There are a number of canal contractors, estemblishment of the forest library of the covernor's Message.

Mr. Belden, of Syramse; extramic Commissioner weight, whose persons stopping in Albany, and i have obtained their views of the Governor's Message.

Mr. Belden, of Syramse; extramic Commissioner Weight, whose persons to their friends are stopping at the Delevan House. Their tables are covered with documents and bamphiets in relation to canal matters. Each man evidently means to right to the bitter end and looks upon the Governor's Mestage with the documents should elect. I waised into one of their rooms this evening, and in the interest of lair play asked some of these groutemen to give me an outline. I commenced by asking for their Delevanton with the onstaught made upon them. I commenced by asking for their Delevanton with the constaught made upon them. I commenced by asking for their program of the matters in connection with the constaught made upon them. I commenced by asking for their program of the more state in the work to be done upon a certain portion of the canal—for instance, all between two specified points, a distance of one, nive or ten miles—at the prices bid for each kind of work and material. The contractor agrees to do the work in the prices and of the prices and corring to the work and material required in the portion that designate what part of the work and material prices and according to the p

might it be required to complete the new capitol out of the first appropriation which the Legislature made for it.

I next questioned a gentleman interested in the canals, who objects, for the present, to the use of his name, for an expression of opinion as to the Message. His remarks were substantially as joilows:-

lows:The Governor says (reading from the Message):--These prices are looted up, and the bid, which amounts to the smallest sun, is accepted. The sums thus agreed upon average but little more than one-half the amounts estimated by the which ambuilts to the smallest sum, is accepted. The sums tans agreed upon average but httle more than one-half the amounts estimated by the engineer, and apparently the State makes advantageous contracts. On examination it will be found that the prices for the several herms bear no relation to their real value." In a Governor continues:—"It is clear upon the face of such proposals that some fraul is designated, but the Commissioners have been in the habit of accepting them." The truit is the Commissioner has but one alternative, either to accept the lowest bid and award the contract, or to reject all the bids and readvertise ad inplaitum. The constitution and the law are imperative. He renders almost librated and award the contract, or to reject all the bids and readvertise and inplaitum. The constitution and the law are imperative. He renders almost librated and award the contract, or to reject all the bids and readvertise and inflations in the constitution and the law are imperative. He renders almost librated and award the contract of the propose of the contractor will find out by collusion or in some other way what quantities of each kind of work or material are published by the Commissioners the contract after it is made." The truth is, no collusion is required for the purposes of the contractor, nor is the necessary for him to seek or use any influence to change the contract. The state changes the engineers and division engineers every two or three years, who estimate work of which they know nothing whatever. The contractors know all about the work and judge for themselves what kind and amount of work and material the officials will be obliged to have, and they bid accordingly; and this is all there is in the "some officers will be commissioners." For the purposes of showing actual results of this system I state the following ten cases, which give the amount the State has paid on certain contracts in comparison with the sum for who has the engineers. And he adds:—"These show that the sum mentioned in the olearly means that the contractor has secured four prices for his work, and that he has done no more work for the whole amount he has received than he was to do for the sum mentioned in the contract. This is laise and intended to deceive the public. Take the first case cited by the Governor. "The amount of contract upon exhibited quentities at contract prices?" was \$74,183 40. "The amount actually paid by the State up to Feorosry 1, 1875," is \$458,114 72. If this means anything at all, if there is any wrong in it whatever, it is that the sum of \$468,114 was paid to the contractor for doing the work which he had contracted to do for \$75,183. This is laise in toto, and was said to mislend and deceive. Take one item alone. For the \$74,183 the contractor was to construct, among other items, for instance, 9,000 cume yards of vertical wall. He actually constructed 45,070 cubic yards. Should be not be paid for it? The contractors also allege that no part of the \$468,114 was paid to them, except for work actually done, not only at contract, but at fair prices. They assert that this case is a fair sample of the ten, and illustrates them all.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALEANY, March 24, 1875. Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably a bill to extend Desprosses street, in New York city.

Also on a bill for altering the plan of the map of New York, by striking therefrom the proposed avenue between Sixty-seventa and Seventy-ninth

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Judiciary Committee reported back the bill to confer the powers of supervisors on the Board of Aldermen of Brook-lyn, and said bill was referred to the Committee of the Whele.

On motion of Mr. Con the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

THE CANAL MESSAGE.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Governor's Canal Mossage, Mr. Ray in the chair.

The CHAIR said it was understood Senator Jacobs would address the Senate this morning. Mr. Jacobs replied that one of his brother Senstors had taken the liberty of announcing he (Mr.

Jacobs) would speak to-day. He felt mortified to say that he was not fully prepared to discuss the important interests of the canais of the State. He seit that but little could be added to the Governor's excellent Message. The matter had grown into a personal controversy through the newspapers. He read from his opening of the impeachment of Canal Commissioner Dorn, and said that question was one of great interest to the people of the southern part of the terest to the people of the southern part of the State, especially as the management of the canals affected the commerce of the nation. The city of New York contributes \$1,000,000 a year to support the canals and the county of kings over \$250,000 annually. They do this cheering, One important fact in the Governor's Message is to the effect that during the past five years \$15,000,000 over and above the receipts of the canals, have been raised to support them. The Senator from the Twenty-signed (Mr. Lord) says that low tolks cause the desire, but the Governor's more than this sum is storen benind these canals men. If the charges are true they must be State officials. In less a canal commissioner was tried, but the High Court of Imposedment occlared him not guilty. In later years the Legislature has continued giving canal officers auditional power, and he (Mr. Jucobs) voted for the bills. He instanced a case where three years ago \$5,000 were appropriated for some work on the canal. The next year \$10,000 more handed, and yet the work is not complete, as the job will cost \$1,000,000. One million of deliars was spent less year for the repair of nacions lateral canals. Re relieved the private gentlemen named from any blame, but charges that all the blames of the which the work is not complete, as the job will cost \$1,000,000. One million of deliars was spent less year for the repair of nacions lateral canals. Re relieved the private gentlemen named from any blame, but charges that all the blames in which the work is it on extimates the internated by the State Engineer and Surveyor. It is any and the work is the on extimates when agreed that the work is not complete, as the planes in which the work is it on extimates when a state of the state of the continued explaining it is to make the work in the complete of the state of the State, especially as the management of the canals

By Mr. McGowan-To improve the Croton aqueduct, New York.

Also providing for the improvement of a part of Tenth avenue, New York, ny Mr. Daly-To provide for the creation of the office of Inspector of Public Works, in accordance with the Governor's recommendation.

THE CANAL OURSTION. The special order, being the consideration of the Governor's Message on canal affairs, was announced.

Mr. FAULKNER offered the following resolution :-Mr. FAILLENED offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Committee of the Whole, to whom
is reserved the Message of dis Excellency the Governor
in relation to the canals, recommend the House to adopt
the following resolution:

consure, that there be appointed a joint committee of three in the Senate and five
in the House, the committee of three in the Senate and five
in the House, the committee of three in the Senate and five
in the House, the committee of three to the Senate and
examine
into the question of trand, or collision between the Sate
officers and the contractors, in reterence to the leating
or prosecution of any contracts for any work upon the
canals now in force, or finished, and that said committee be empowered to employ connect and a stenographer,
and also have power to send for persons and papers,
and that said committee be at therety to report partially
at any three, but shall be required to report in tall within
therety days.

Mr. Davis offered a substitute, as follows:-Mr. Dayls offered a substitute, as follows:—
Resolved, it the Senate concur, that a select committee of five members of this hone—vix. Mesers Sherman, f. C. Camphell, Daly, W. Miller and starrow—be appointed to investigate the must extend an arrow—be appointed to investigate the must extend the subject of the spenal Message of the Governor on the subject of the spenal Message of the Governor on the subject of the spenal Message of the Governor on the subject of the spenal Message of the Governor on the subject of the senals; that they have power to take testimony and that they have power to take testimony and that the sale that the sale that the sale that the sale that deep the facts to the large subject of the sales of the start of the sale that he may commone and conduct a presention, in case it shall appear that the scale has been defrauded by any contractor or palse off senare Committee be authorized to Resolved, it is the sale that the sale

Messrs. Daly and T. C. CAMPBELL disclaimed any desire to be placed on the committee. Mr. Davis said it was understood that the Speaker did not wish to make a selection of this committee. It was also understood that the per-

committee. It was also understood that the persons resting under charges wanted a full and thorough investigation. He had no design of reflecting upon the Speaker or treating him with any discourtery.

Mr. T. C. CAMPEREL insisted that the Speaker should name the committee.

Mr. ALVORD insisted that these resolutions should go to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Dayls said he had no objection to such a course.

Course.
On motion of Mr. ALVORD they were thus referred.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Message, Mr. T. J. Campbell in the

Speaker McGurrs called attention to the importance of the Message, inasmich as it charges upon distinguished state officials high crimes and misidemeanors; contractors also were arraigned in late manuer. These were grave charged in late manuer. These were grave charged in late of the provided of the contractor and the contractor of the district of the contractor of the covernor to cap the contractor and any tieved onto take for an investigation. It will not do not tak for an investigation of the contract of the covernor to say the does not dealer an investigation. The people of the state will not agree to this, it there have been no franca, it there is a summary manner, bring them to speedy punishment. If there have been no franca, it there is a summary manner, bring them to speedy punishment. If there have been no franca, it there is the contract of the people of the contract of the committee of the contract of the people, if was surprised it, therefore, ask every member here to demand an immediate and thorough investigation, and not in the interest of the people. I was surprised on coming been the morning after this system of about my cities of the people. I was surprised on coming been prised, I say, to bear gonkemen say they did not want an investigation. I do not believe the Governor would make such charges and then tell instruments of the people will be the contract of the contract of

determine the reason. We not serious charges made against prominent men. Fair play, however, required that we should suppose judgment upon them until we are certain the coarges are just; "Let the investigation go on," he said; "let justice be done though the neavens fail."

Mr. Seward said such a question as this should be taken up without partisan prejudice or recling, lie had no nouls these frauds had grown up through a long series or jears. He had no couls.

aggregate \$74,150. Already \$458,000 had been paid on the work.

Already \$458,000 had been paid of the work.

Already \$458,000 had been paid of the work of the State in the work of the State had not had the real ost of the work; but some one cless but \$500 had got the work; but some of the south cless of the work some some some cless but \$500 had got the work; but some cless but some cless

in the say west he has.

Mr. Davis—It is not toe first nor the third nor the foorth time the Speaker of this House has lett the chair to come down upon the floor to insult members.

Ar. Alvonn—I rise to a point of order and ask that the gentleman's words oe taken down, so that when we come into the House we may see if such language can be used with impunity.

The Chair—The gentleman must proceed in Order and not indulge in personal reflections.

Mr. Davis proceeded, saying he had rights here and he was determined to maintain them. The gentleman from Onondaga had not risen to a point of order when the speaker was attacking members here, and be shall not without rebuks from me when I am responding. He then wenton in review of the frauds, and said the people of the Stare, out of whose pockets these robberles came, directly, were standing now all over the State in breathless anxiety as to what will be the action of the Legislature here to day. He then extolled the Governor for his action, saying that it there had been a Governor bold enough, if there had been leaders in either party who control conventions bold enough to take the stand he has, we would long ago have brought this fraud and corruption to a hait.

Mr. Dessar followed in a semewhat lengthy speech in advocacy of the sentiments and recommendations of the Governor had exposes.

Mr. T. C. Campelle said, as a representative from New York, he less that his constituents were deeply interested in this question, and it was from that stapidpoint he would speak. He then proceeded to say that he believed the source of all this troonie was to be bound in the fact of the State undertaking bosiness which belonged exclusively to private enterprise. But that did not redove the lact or the suspicion that there was corruption. There evidently was something rotten in the State of Denmars, and it should be exclusively to private enterprise. But that did not redove the lact or the suspicion that there was corruption. There evidently was something rotten in the State permitt

OBITUARY.

GUNDRAT, DEDWAY IF WEATH This active and distinguished journalist and soldier of the West, whose recent death at Lima, Peru, has been mentioned in the public press, was a native of Herkimer county, New York, and at his death was in the fittieth year of his age. At the breaking out of our late Southern rebellion he was the editor and publisher of a democratic 28 from Frazer's Magazine for an article on Vinener and the leader of the Breckinridge the democracy of Iowa. With the signal from Fort Sumter he enlisted as a private in the Union cause, and was industriously engaged through 1861 In 1882 (August), after some smaller engagements he fought the battle of Clear Creek Heights.

In 1882 (August), after some smaller engagements, he fought the battle of Clear Creek Heights. Missouri, against large Coniederate oads, and won it. He had his right albow shattered and his left hip broken by a masket ball in the fight. After lying three months disabled from his wounds he returned to active service, and was made, by General Curtis, inspector and a provost marshal of the Department of Missouris. In 1863 (January) no was authorized to raise a regiment for lowa, and in July he was ordered to report with seven companies at Omaha, Nob. In August he was ordered to the command at Fort Kearny, in January, 1864, he was lost on the Plains in a snow storm and badly frozen. In February he was detailed as provost marshal on the staff of General Curtis, in Kansas, and in May, 1865, he was brevetted a brigadier general for gallantry and wounds received in battle.

The war of the rebellion was then ended; but against the Indians General float montinued in active service. In July, 1895, he became editor of the Omaha Republican, and in the same month he was assigned to the command of a district embracing Nebraska and a part of Colorado. In November he was elected by the republicans of the Kearny district to the Nebraska Legislature, but was ruled out on the ground that he was ineligible in being bound to the United States military service. In October and November he fought the battles of Rocky Point and Stinking water with the indians, completely delecting and supersing them. In 1866 he organized an expedition against the Indians and porsued and lought them successfully until relieved by the War Department. In May, 1866, he was brevetted a major general upon the recommendation of General Grant, and in July, same year, he was honorably mustered out of the Vounteer service.

recommendation of General Grant, and in July, same year, he was bonorably mustered out of the volunteer service.

In January, 1867, General Heath was appointed Secretary of New Mexico, and for the next three years was acting Governor of the Territory, and during this time, as the publisher of the only republican journal in the Territory and as the active head of the party there, he was very successful in erganizing and leading it to victory. As acting Governor he led the way, by proclamation, in the abolition of the peonage system of slavery in the Territory. In 1870 he left New Mexico, followed by the good wishes and regrets of its people, and next, under an invitation which he could not resist, he went down and embarged in certain promising business enterprises in Peru, in which, during the last four years of his life, he was actively employed, including the publication of a newspaper.

In lows, Nebraska, New hexico, Washington, Peru, and whorever General Heath was known, he was esticemed, and was a popular rayorite from his amiable and generous disposition, his high qualities of head and heart, his line solderly presence, and his winning manners. Ho was a crave and accomplished soldier, an able and experienced writer, an eloquent and popular speaker, and there are bosts of Flende who will mourn his liss, from the head waters of the Mississippi down to the sources of the Amazon. We learn this, with his extinct. Mrs. Heath has just returned from Peru to Washington, or route to her richeds in California, where, in the gratoful welcome that awaits her, we trust that her great sorrow and the memories of all the victssindes of her lite of dangers and trials on the from turners, as her husband's constant companion, will be softened by the gents hand of time into resignation. Is headed to memories of all the victssindes of her lite of dangers and trials on the from turners, as her husband's constant companion, will be softened by the gents hand of time into resignation. Is headed of mind and many years of bappy sorr

BRUTALLY KICKED.

William Gordon became engaged in an altercation with an unknown men in the porter house No. 325 Water street youterday afternoon, and was kicked by his antagonist so violently that his injuries are pronounced verr serious. The man who made the assent sacaped. Gordon was con-vayed to the Park Hospitas.

HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

William Marker, aged fitteen years, residing on Thirty-sixth street, near Second avenue, noctdentally lell through the hatchway from the fourth to the first floor at 30, 331 Pearl street yesterday atternood, sustaining injuries of a serious charac-ter. He was removed to the Para Hospital.

LANDIS' REVENGE.

General Discussion of the Prisoner's Statement.

ANOTHER VISIT TO HIS CELL.

The Condition of Carruth Still Hopeful.

VINELAND AND ITS HISTORY

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 24, 1875. Carruth's condition to-day, at nine o'clock A. M., was as follows:--His sleep is more broken and restless than last night; no pain except a little throbbing in the wound; appetite good; skin

soft, with a little perspiration at times.
At 3:30 P. M.—Comfortable after motion from the bowels following an enems of warm water. His family physicians feel encouraged with the progress the patient has made. Mr. Carruth has not been raised from a horizontal position, and is yet in a very critical condition, notwithstanding all favorable symptoms.

EFFECT OF LANDIS' STORY.

The news that the New York HERALD of this morning had succeeded in obtaining what no other journal had been favored with-namely, a detailed statement from Mr. Landis as to all that preceded and led to the shooting—caused great ommotion in this peaceful place. Copies of the HERALD were gobbled up as soon as they arrived, and the newsmen could have disposed of hundreds more than they had to sell. In the afternoon the local paper printed an extra containing the Herald despatch in full, and struck of a large edition. Even this did not satisfy the demand, for Mr. Landis' narrative was the one subject of discussion and everybody wished to read it. The public life of the founder of Vineland every one was familiar with, but no one knew the terrible story of his wife's condition and the circumstances which made the editor's persecution so atrocious. The effect of this reveiztion, especially of the attempted suicide, is remarkable; for, while yesterday public sentiment was bitterly opposed to Mr. Landis, to-day the general feeling is almost as strongly in sympathy with him, although no one forgets his crime.

CARRUTH'S CONDITION WORSE. Carruth affords another illustration of the ruling spirit strong in death. Yesterday, pointing feebly to his head, he said, "Looks had to be shot in the back, don't it?" and when a Mr. Paine came in he motioned for him to go away, "because," he said, "we don't want any more pain here." ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH LANDIS.

In a long conversation with me to-day, Mr. publication of his story had satisfied the community "that I am not so black as I am painted," as he phrased it. He seemed more anxious than ever that Carruth should recover. He was greatly surprised when I told him how short was the distance between them when he fired at Carruth. "He seemed to be a long way off," he said. "and I did not know I had hit him." He thought it wonderiul he had not been killed; but, as the wounded man has hved so long, he evidently thinks he will recover. While in this mood he was cheerful and spoke of the good fare the Sheriff sent him, saying how different it was from his ideas of prison fare. He had refused to order food from outside, because it might be misunder-stood; but he could not prevent als wife from

MRS. LANDIS. Then he grew thoughtful after speaking of her, and, when asked as to her condition of mind,

"She is so strangely calm; she does not seem to realize my danger. She is like a child, poor thing, who thinks its father invulnerable."

He alludes to her with great affection, although, as I know from other sources, she has acted very strangely and has given him much trouble. Thinking of what would happen if Carrath dies.

he said, quietly:—
"Dying is not the worst thing that can happen to a man. I had rather die than live as I have THE OPINION OF VINELAND

He afterward spoke of Vineland, and asked with solicitude what people said of him there. He alluded to his work there and said, with a smile :-"I was surprised not long ago by a check for land, which I wrote in the January number. I have been so long paying for the privilege of writing about Vineland instead of being paid that it struck me as amusing."

When not thinking of the tragedy be was cheer ful, showing me, with great interest, two curious old books he had brought back from Europe.

STATEMENT OF LANDIS' COUNSEL-PRENEY PRODUCED BY DOMESTIC TROUBLES THE CAUSE OF THE CRIME.

PHILADELPHIA. March 24, 1875.

Benjamin H. Brewster says that Landis did not study law under him, as reported. It was Mr. Brewster's father under whom he studied. He will act as Landis' senior counsel, because he is his life-long friend and is thoroughly conversant with the great trouble of Landis' private life. He believes that his story, as told first in this morn-180's HERALD, is perfectly true. He emborizes indis character in every way, describes him the most peaceable and unaggressive of men, and says that he must have been goared to frensy to be driven to such a crime.

VINETAND AND PTS POTTEDER

Charles K. Landis was born in Philadelphia.com the 16th of March, 1834, and is therefore in his forty-second year. Most of his early years were passed in Georgia, where his father was engaged! in fulfilling a number of contracts for the com struction of railroads. He afterward removed to Philadelphia, and young Landis, after complet ing his education, entered the law office of Benjamin H. Brewster, the eminent lawyer, who will be Mr. Landis' senior counsel upon his trial for the crime which blemishes a noble record. Landis graduated in law and was admitted to the Bar pelore he had reached his majority, but he became interested in the subject of colonisation. and he thought he saw a novel plan for benefit ing the community and himself by procuring set-tiers for the tracts of land which, though in the neighborhood of the large Eastern cities, still remained uninhabited and unprofitable. The great feature of his theory was to induce total abstinence or "temperance" people to settle this country, to allow none others to buy and to absolutely forbid the sale of intexicating drinks among them. Mr. Landis was pronounced a visionary dreamer, and his theory of building up colonies on this principle of prohibition was de-clared impracticable, the more especially as pioneer settlers, the hardy men who open up new countries, are usually of a rough class, possessing all the vices of civilization, who would submit o no such restraint. Landis, however, resolved to viting ground at what is now Hammonton, N. I., and advertised it judiciously in small plots for actual settlers, making it a strict conditi chase that no liquor should be sold. He very soon Hammonion, with 3,000 inhabitants, and which still continues to increase in prosperity on the same principle of liquor prohibition, although the founder has long had no direct interest in the place, baving given up on account of some disagreement with a business partner, it is said. Encouraged by the success of his plan in this ex. periment Mr. Landis determined to organize another colonization scheme on a much larger

Accordingly, in 1861, when he was only twenty-night years old, he purchased the large tract of about firly square mises of flat, and ying the county, New Jersey, since become is most as Yang-land. He planned out a town a mile square in the minst of the tract, through water the fully one.

passes, baving just then been completed. The town had broad avenues and 50 feet by 150 feet building lots. The suburbs he divided into villa and homestead plots, and made farms of from 14 to 160 acres. He advertised far and wide for settlers for the new town of Vinciand, and required every purchaser to sign a paper binding nimself not to permit the sale of intoxicating arinks in the town. Mr. Landis explains as follows his reasons for jounding the town on strictly total abstinence principles and his manner of accomplishing what everybody at that time deemed a visionary and impracticable scheme:

"I was not a temperance man nor a tectotaller; my friends were not tomperance people, and I had never mixed with that class at all; but I had noticed his, that those men who failed in business were almost invariably drinking men, and, in ther, that those men who were the most successful in business were always sober men. I recalled to mind that I had never known a sober man in the city of Philadelphia to come and ask me for money, and I had always noticed that when I employed workmen the new hoo performed their work most satisfactority and most successfully were the sober men. Then, again, it was very important that in my new colony families should be heappy. If the mother of the family was discontented, why, the husband would not have the heart to go on. Well, I had observed that the happy families in thir world were the sober families, and I had noticed that the discontented and unhappy families were those into which liquor had been introduced, and where the husband was not a sober man. Hence I saw that the great panacea would be the exclusion of the saie of intoxicating drinks. Consequently I decided to allow no intoxicating drinks. man. Hence I saw that the great panaces would be the exclusion of the sale of intoxicating drinks. Consequently I decided to allow no intoxicating drinks to be sold in this place, and to have no saloons. In the second place, I would not not be saloons in the second place, I would not be salooned in the salooned of the salooned the salooned

manner, and the liquer seller unobtrastvely less next day.

Many other reforms in social and sanitary science are carried out in Vinciand, relating to labor, education, sewage, the economizing of manures, the abolition of fences, the public adornment of the country, &c. The streets are very wide, the houses are obliged to be set back twenty leet in the town and seventy-five set in the suburrous, and each householder must plant shade trees. The settlement has about 173 miles of improved roads, twenty-one suncolnouses, from the primary to the high school, which was dedicated by President Grant last summer; sixteen chapels and caurches, fixeen manufacturing establishmen caurches, fixeen manufacturing establishmen.

primary to the high school, which was dedicated by President Grant hast summer; sixteen chapels and caurches, fitteen manufacturing establishments, a beank public halfs, newspapers, &c. The soil is light and sandy, adapted to the outure of fruit, large quantities of which, especially grapes, are raised every year, this being the principal industry of the settlement.

In 1867 the jury of the Paris Exposition awarded to Mr. Landis one of the five grand prizes of the United States, which carried with 1 2,500 frames in gold and the Cross of the Legion of Honor, for having established an institution which, in the way of social socience, was a unique example to the world. This award was afterward contested by a German manufacturing company, who obtained the prize after a reconsideration, but Mr. Landis received the honorable mention. Mr. Landis received the honorable mention. Mr. Landis has offered several prizes to the Vinelanders for improvements in agriculture and horticulture, and he has also done much to promote science, art and interature in the village which has established. He is a fuent and interesting public speaker, and during his visit to Europo last year he vyoke in many parts of England upon his lavoritie schemes of colonization and prombition. Nearly all the original tract of 20,000 acres of land has been settled upon, and Mr. Landis recently puschased 23,500 acres more adjoining.

Enropo last year he workle schemes of colonization and promition. Nearly all the original tract of 20,000 acres of land has been settled upon, and Mr. Landis recently punchased 23,500 acres more adjoining.

MR. LANDIS AND HIS TROUBLES.

Personally, Mr. Landis is tail and slender, with a quick, hervous manner, bright black eyes, hair and whiskers tinged with gray, and a gentlemanly manner. He is an energenc, earnest mun; rather sensitive to ridicule. Although long resting under the imputation of being an impractical dreamer, he ass shown by the great work se has accomplished that he is a man of practical gentus and remarkable perseverance and executive ability. He is greatly respected atmong the colonists; but for five or six years past there has been a gradually increasing party of malcontents in vinetand, caised the independents, whose members are jealous of the influence which Mr. Landis still claims to exercise. Their policy is that, while they were periectly willing to snown to his still claims to exercise. Their policy is that, while they were periectly willing to snown to his more violent class—which is also represented on the landis of reserve and haughtiness and are evidently his bitter scenemes. Among this more violent class—which is also represented on the Landis side—there is the greatest antagonism, and personal abuse of the most violent character is freely exonanged. It was this independent party (and wonstoly the most violent character is freely exonanged. It was this independent party (and wonstoly the most violent character is freely exonanged. It was this independent party (and wonstoly the most violent character is freely exonanged. It was this independent party and wonstoly the most violent character is freely exonanged. It was this independent party and content reserved to in these articles, though her name was not mentioned, and this was especially galing to Mr. Landis. He frequently consulted lawyers as to sung Mr. Carruth, and not any one particular article, that precipitated the terror r